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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Southern Literary Messenger.

The Painted Heart.

"My heart beat not, it felt not then."
Montgomery.

"When melancholy, my dear Susan!" said Mr. Atwood, as he drew a chair and seated himself by his wife. "Surely it is not an *affliction* to have a daughter well married—especially when the home of her husband is scarcely half a mile from that of her parents!"

"Yet you will acknowledge, George," replied Mrs. Atwood, "that let a daughter's prospects be ever so flattering, there is much to touch a mother's heart when she resigns her child to another. It is, in a degree, severing one of nature's strongest ties, and it could not be done without a pang, even were we able to foresee that her happiness and comfort would not be diminished. But on this point there is always a fearful doubt. The event only can prove, whether or not a man will make a good husband; and even should he do so, in the common acceptation of the term, there is still a doubt whether he and his wife are so matched as to make each other happy."

"Well, my dear," said Mr. Atwood, "for my own part, I feel no misgivings relative to Helen's happiness, and am very sorry you are inclined to anticipate trouble. In Mr. Howard I have perfect confidence. His character is unblemished and his principles such as every one must respect and approve. I do not suppose he is perfect; neither is Helen; but I think they truly love each other, and this will enable them to overlook and excuse each other's defects."

"I doubt not the rectitude or firmness of his principles," said Mrs. Atwood; "but must confess I have some fears that his *temper* may not be suited to Helen's. Some trifling circumstances have led me to apprehend, that he may be self-willed and obstinate."

"*Firm*, you mean, my dear," said Mr. Atwood; "and I hope he will be so. It will do much to improve Helen; for you know that want of firmness is one of the defects of her character."

"And besides," said Mrs. Atwood, "I have ever thought him somewhat too *grave* for a man of five-and-twenty. Volatility, I should as much dislike as you would; but Mr. Howard would please me better, had he a little more buoyancy and cheerfulness. I fear he will be stern."

"Here, too," said Mr. Atwood, "I have thought that a kind Providence selected the very man for our daughter! His sedateness will temper her vivacity; and her, sometimes, too thoughtless gaiety."

"I am sorry you see so many faults in Helen," replied Mrs. Atwood.

"And is marriage like death," said Mr. Atwood, "that you forget them all, as soon as she is separated from you? Have we not always seen these defects?—and labored to correct them? I know her good qualities too. She is affectionate, kind, gentle, and forgiving—and always willing to confess a fault, though somewhat too apt to repeat it. I know, too, that she has a fund of deep feeling, hid under a somewhat careless exterior,—and that her temper was cast in nature's finest mould. All this I know, and much more; and doubt not that Mr. Howard will see these things as clearly, and appreciate them as highly, as I do. So cheer up, my dear Susan, and instead of spending this waning time from your child, in sombre forbodings, be grateful to a kind Providence for giving her such a husband, and trust her confidingly to his care."

While the mother's heart was thus anxious concerning the future happiness of her daughter, Mr. Howard and his youthful bride were as happy as the dearest friend could wish them. They had been married but a week or two; yet even in so short a space of time, appearances indicated that Mr. Atwood's prediction was likely to be verified. Helen had never been half as happy in her life before,—and never before was she half so sedate. She learned by experience that the happiness of the heart is neither noisy or mirthful; that it induces seriousness rather than gaiety. Her husband was perfect in her eyes. True, he was rather grave for so young a man, and smiled but seldom; but when he *did* smile, it was like the breaking forth of a sun beam—imparting light and gladness. But grave or otherwise, he was all that she wished him to be. Her respect for him equalled her love: both were entire. He treated her with a dignified tenderness that left nothing to ask.

But time knows no indulgence, not even to the most happy, who would gladly lay a finger on his flight, to lengthen the golden moments. The first months of wedded life soon haste away; fleeting months they are, and rush by to join the past eternity, and in their train come the cares, the duties, the trials, perchance, the miseries of life.

The youthful bride commenced her married life with a determination to please her husband in every thing—her deportment, her apparel and her house-keeping. About the first two, she felt no anxiety; that which had won, would certainly retain it; and she would be careful not to fall into that species of negligence, which but too often follows the marriage ceremony, and which is so well calculated to produce coldness, if not disgust. Her domestic arrangements were a more serious matter. She was but little more than eighteen, and though her education in this particular branch had not been neglected, she yet had little skill in that department where *experience* is so important. She made many mistakes, and would have made many more, but for the near neighbourhood of her mother whom she frequently consulted, and whom she found better than twenty books on domestic economy. But Helen did her best, and hoped in time that would become easy which was now so difficult. As before said, she resolved to please her husband in all things, and doubted not for an instant that he would be equally solicitous to please her. On one point she anticipated a difference. Her parents had so plainly told her of her faults, and had laboured so sedulously to correct them, that she was conscious of being far from what she ought to be; consequently, her husband would have much to overlook and forgive; he, on the contrary, was so correct, so perfect, that she would have little or nothing to excuse. But he had loved her, and sought her for a *wife*, knowing her to be a very imperfect creature, and *would* not that love lead him to pardon all *errors*—the more readily, as they would not be wilful? Unquestionably it would.

With views and feelings and designs like these, Helen Howard began her married life; and she conformed to her plan as nearly, perhaps, as any one's action ever conform to one's resolution—one's practice to one's theory. True, she did not find herself always

"Sailing on the summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface."

Some of her cares were irksome; some of her self denials not a little painful. She found Mr. Howard exceedingly particular. This however did not surprise her; it was what she anticipated. How could one so perfect in all things—principles, manners, taste—fail of being particular? But then it made it difficult to please him; and oftentimes, she was in doubt whether the thing she decided to do, or the manner of doing it, would be agreeable to him or not. When possible she always consulted him on points where she supposed he would have any choice, but frequently she was obliged to act, when to consult him was out of the question; and somehow, it seemed to Helen, that almost every thing she did according to her own judgment or taste, was directly adverse to his.

She had not lived with her husband many months, before she learned that by a particular closing of his lips, she could tell when he was displeased. For herself, she was a child in feeling, mild in temper, gentle and fascinating in manner; and after she had become acquainted with the peculiarities of Mr. Howard's disposition, she would, in his moments of displeasure, twine her arms around his neck, ask for an explanation, confess her fault, and beg forgiveness. An affectionate kiss from him would dissipate all her uneasiness, and lead to fresh efforts to please.

Mr. Howard did not always wait to have his displeasure or disapprobation detected. As time rolled on, and the bride was lost in the wife, he was not slow, very plainly to tell her when he saw aught amiss; but, the same process of reconciliation followed, and all was well again. Though Mr. Howard could *blame*, he never *praised*. He was of the opinion that praise is always injurious. He was not alone in that belief. Many persons seem to think, that even the most merited commendation must induce vanity and pride. Pity it is that some who have embraced this view, were not equally afraid of continual censure, or even of slander and detraction!

Let no one think from the preceeding picture, that Helen was an unhappy wife. She was far from it. No one could be unhappy who loved and respected a husband as she loved and respected Mr. Howard, and who doubted not that her affection was reciprocated. There were only occasional clouds that crossed the landscape, making the returning sunbeams seem still brighter.

Years as well as months glide away; and when Helen was four-and-twenty, she was the mother of a son, a daughter, and another son. In the meantime, she had suffered a severe affliction. Her mother had been taken away by death; but she lived long enough to have all her fears allayed as to her daughter's domestic felicity. She saw nothing, heard nothing to lead her to doubt that it was as perfect as could be expected in this imperfect world. Indeed, she knew not, that so far as connubial happiness was concerned, a cloud had ever passed over her daughter's path: it was long ere Helen herself was aware, that the clouds were darker and more frequent,—the sunshine rarer, and of shorter continuance. It was by slow degrees she learned, that she must submit to her husband in *every thing*. The spending an evening in a neighbor's house—even the most trifling matters of taste, must be as much subjected to his control, as the most important transactions of life. Helen cheerfully acknowledged her husband's supremacy. Her mother had taught her, and the Bible taught her, that authority belonged to him; that it was her duty, and would be for her happiness, to obey him in all things. Her affectionate heart prompted her to this course; but as she was a human being, she naturally had tastes and inclinations of her own, and these were not always of course in accordance with those of another. Sometimes, in case of collision, she could not help feeling, that if she yielded on all important points, Mr. Howard might occasionally yield in trifles. "If," she argued with a sigh, "he finds it so hard to conform to the wishes of another *sometimes*, why cannot he realize how difficult it is for me to do it *always*? If the half-formed thought arose in her mind, that her husband was *selfish*, she instantly banished it. "Oh, no," she would say—"he is not selfish! Men are used to authority, and are not aware what it oftentimes costs the subject I suppose, on this point, they are all much alike." Perfect good nature, and an unwillingness to detect any thing from the perfection with which she had invested Mr. Howard, led to this conclusion. Had Helen's own father entered her mind at that moment, she must have acknowledged, that between some men, there was a striking contrast.

With this, however, Helen could have got along very well. She had as little obstinacy as any of her species; and if, in the moment of trial, her heart would sometimes rebel, the feeling was soon gone, and she yielded with grace and cheerfulness. That which was much harder to bear, was, that as Mr. Howard grew older, it was more difficult to appease his displeasure; and sometimes, Helen would have to ask forgiveness, for some, perhaps very trifling, inadvertency, two or three times, before the kiss of cordial reconciliation would be granted. Beside this, she panted for commendation. From her own heart, it flowed spontaneously; and however strong Mr. Howard's objections might be to bestowing praise on another, he never manifested any repugnance to receiving it himself. Helen loved to praise her husband; she loved to repeat to him the praise bestowed by others; it greatly increased her own happiness. But when her *special* and sometimes *laborious* efforts to do that which she thought would give Mr. Howard peculiar satisfaction, would fail of calling forth one word of commendation—one look of grateful satisfaction—fail, even, of attracting observation, her heart would sink with disappointment—and to be *quite* happy, it was indispensable that she should be *very forgetful*.

But was Mr. Howard the impeccable being his wife was willing to believe him? On the contrary, he was as far from it as other well-principled men. But he never confessed a fault to human auditor; and oftentimes, when he had given Helen just cause of complaint, if she manifested it—not by upbraiding, (of that her nature was incapable)—but as an affectionate wife may, with all propriety, express displeasure toward her husband, he resented it in a high degree; and many times did she with sighs and tears, sue for forgiveness, when he alone was in fault. She was always prone to believe herself to blame, and peace she must have, on any terms—or be wretched.

The power of pleasing or giving satisfaction, seems to be taken from us, just in proportion as we despair of exercising it. Helen was almost hopeless of securing her husband's approbation, and her heart was depressed by discouragement. She remitted none of her efforts to please—it had become a habit of her mind—but she was scarcely conscious that her endeavours now arose less from the hope of receiving commendation, than from a desire to escape reproof and censure.

For the first three years of Helen's married life the sunshine had greatly preponderated over the clouds; for the last three, the clouds had gradually been gaining the preponderance over the sunshine; and before another closed, they gathered over her head, to be dispersed again, only when the sun of her life was setting.

In some way, in which no principle of right or wrong was involved, but where the opinion or will of her husband only was concerned, Helen had again transgressed. She saw the cloud on Mr. Howard's brow, marked his firmly compressed lips, and almost instinctively endeavoured to remove his displeasure. She twined her arms about his neck, but he unclasped them, and—not roughly indeed—but firmly put her from him. This she could hardly endure.

"My dear husband," she cried, "do not look so coldly, so sternly on me! Do believe that I never displease you, without feeling the deepest regret." Again she strove to encircle his neck with her arms, and lay her cheek on his, but was again repulsed.

"If you had not said as much a thousand times before," remarked Mr. Howard, "I might believe you; but of what use is that regret that produces no amendment!"

Helen burst into an agony of tears, and falling at her husband's feet, clasped his hands in hers. "Do you doubt my sorrow!" she cried, in a voice choaked by the violence of her emotion. "O, do not thus break my heart! Forget that I have displeased you, now, or ever.—for *wilfully* I would never do so. O, say that all is forgiven and forgotten!"

She was looking up into his eyes, but their expression was cold and unfeeling as ever. In truth, he was incensed; for he saw the agony of his wife's feelings; but he thought that, perhaps, were he less ready to forgive, he should have less frequent occasion to do so, and he suffered not a feature to relax.

Helen looked steadily at him for a moment—while her heart was throbbing, and every muscle of her face was working with anguish,—to catch the first indication of forgiveness and reconciliation; but nothing of the kind was visible. A change came over her in a moment. Her muscles ceased to tremble; her heart ceased its tremulous throbbing; and she calmly arose and left the room. This was something new; and for an instant Mr. Howard feared that he had gone too far; for an instant he was inclined to follow her; but the former thought returned—"I have made peace too readily; more marked displeasure may have a better effect;" and he restrained the impulse. There was a voice within which whisperd that he had not done *quite* right; nevertheless, he returned to his engagements, and left Helen to attend to hers.

When Helen left the parlour, she went to her chamber. She felt perfectly calm and indifferent. "For nearly seven years," thought she, "it has been almost my whole study to please *him*, and what is my reward!" She sat down and mused. Her entire intellectual being seemed resolved into memory, and her whole married life rushed in review before her. She saw her own uniform desire to secure his approbation, and do his pleasure—and Mr. Howard's exacting, his fault finding, his unforgiving spirit. "It is too true," thought she,—"he is selfish, arbitrary, and implacable!" At the close of this train of thought, Helen's own feelings alarmed her. Her heart was too quiet. She longed to have it gush forth, as in times past, in tenderness toward her husband; but it would not. It was rather feeling than thought that led her to repeat—"He is selfish, arbitrary, and implacable;" and firmly clasping her hands together, she exclaimed, in deep bitterness of spirit—"I shall never love him more!!"

Never before had Mr. Howard been so anxious for the tea hour as on this afternoon; and scarcely in his life had two hours stretched themselves to such an interminable length. He could, with difficulty, fix his mind on its appropriate business. An undefined feeling of self reproach and apprehension haunted him. "But," thought he, "she will fly to my arms the moment I enter the house, and then I will assure her that all is forgotten.

Long as the time seemed, slowly as it dragged itself along, he would not go to his house until the usual hour; to have done otherwise, would have been too great a sacrifice of his dignity; but when the bell chimed the signal for him to leave his office, with rapid steps he hastened homeward. The tea-table was spread when he entered the eating room, but Helen was not there. Very shortly, however, she appeared, and with only a calm word and courtesy—for Helen had always been courteous, even to her husband—seated herself at the table. Mr. Howard likewise took his seat, but mechanically; for, to partake of the evening meal was a matter that had not entered his mind. His eyes glanced at Helen's face from time to time, to discover, if possible, what this new manner meant. That face he had hitherto been able to read as easily as the printed page; but now, he was completely at fault. Could he have discovered any indications of suppressed feeling,—the slightest quivering of the lip; could he have discovered any mark of anger in any feature, he would have felt relieved;—or could he have perceived any tremour or huskiness in her voice, it would have quieted, in some degree, his feelings: but all these signs of emotion were wanting. She looked, indeed, very serious, but neither displeased nor sorrowful; and the voice though somewhat lower than usual, was perfectly clear, and mild, and distinct, as she performed the usual services of the tea table, or briefly answered any trifling question he proposed to her. Mr. Howard rather lingered at table, though he knew neither what he ate or drank; but as Helen remained as unaltered as a marble statue, he at length arose abruptly and retired. His feelings were compounded of wonder, anxiety, apprehension,—and a kind of displeasure, of which it had been difficult to decide whether himself or Helen were the object.

The next day, and the next, and the next were still the same, and Mr. Howard's anxiety began to settle into a feeling of vexation and irritability. "She may remain stubborn as long as she pleases," thought he. "It is not the husband's place to be in subserviency to the wife;—and if she think in this way to soften my feelings, or undermine my authority, she will find her mistake. If she wish the harmony of other days restored, she must yield."

For the several preceding days, Mr. Howard's feelings had been so harrassed, that he thought not of finding fault of any thing; but now he was not at all sorry when an occasion of censure occurred. Perhaps it would effect that which he so ardently desired should be accomplished, without the slightest descent from dignity on his part. In the usual manner he expressed his disapprobation. Helen calmly replied, "she was very sorry, and would be careful that the same error should not be again committed." Mr Howard was thunderstruck by her calm indifference. He would much rather have seen a tempest of feeling violent in proportion to the unnatural tranquility that had so long reigned. Dignity and anxiety had a sharp, but momentary conflict; and the latter so far gained the victory as to lead him to say—

"You have not appeared as usual for some days past, Helen,—are you unwell?

"I am perfectly well—thank you," she replied,—with the same unmoved tone and manner as before—and scarcely raising her eyes from the work in which she was engaged.

"At least," proceeded Mr. Howard, with suppressed emotion, "you are not as cheerful as I like to see you."

Helen continued to ply her needle with all dilligence, and remained silent.

Mr. Howard watched her for some time with deep solicitude, and then silently left the parlour.

A few more days spent just like the preceding one, led Mr. Howard to resolve on leaving home for a week or two. Hitherto his unavoidable journeys had been seasons of great trial to Helen. As soon as he would be gone, the days and hours would be literally counted, until his return might be expected; but now she heard him propose to leave home for a number of days, with as much tranquility as if he had only proposed to take an airing. With her usual care and promptitude, she saw that everything was properly prepared for his journey,—but there were no tears—no entreaties that he would use all possible despatch—no parting kiss which assured him that her whole heart and soul went with him. He departed—and in four days was at home again. He was on the rack during the whole period of his absence. Indeed his feelings were such, that when he arrived at his own house, he was really indisposed. Helen met him with all due courtesy; expressed her satisfaction that he had returned without accident; and regretted his impaired health just as she would have done, had it been a common acquaintance under similar circumstances. She neglected no duty, however, but nursed him with untiring assiduity; though with no more tenderness than her benevolence would have led her to manifest to a sick stranger.

"How much longer is this to last, Helen?" said Mr. Howard one day, after she had stood silently bathing his temples, but carefully averting her eyes from his. He clasped her hand in his as he spoke. Without a word in reply she disengaged her hand, and calmly walked to a closet to replace the vial, the contents of which she had been using.

Mr. Howard closed his eyes, and leaned his head on the back of his chair, with a suppressed sigh. He neither knew what to do nor what to think. The person who moved about him, conversed with him, and and attended so carefully to all his wants, seemed entirely another being than his own Helen. Formerly she had been just like an affectionate, confiding, dependant child; every joy, and every sorrow was poured into his ear; her whole soul was laid bare before him. At once she had become the dignified, reserved, self-possessed woman. She said nothing of what pleased, or what troubled her. She expressed neither hopes, nor fears, nor wishes. She conversed on any topic he introduced, with freedom, if themselves were out of the question,—but here she remained impenetrably silent. Her *mind* seemed open to this inspection; her *heart* was hermetically sealed. Week followed week, and month lagged after month, without producing any change; but use did not render the new state of things any more tolerable to Mr. Howard. His conscience told him that the work was all his own. His happiness was destroyed,—for though to the world, his pride of character made him appear much the same as ever, he was in truth wretched. And he thought that Helen must be wretched too; for although she uttered no word of complaint—expressed neither regret nor sorrow, he knew that it must have been a stunning blow, which could have produced so perfect a transformation.

But was Helen's happiness destroyed? It were as rational to ask whether the earth would be light and cheerful, if the sun were blotted from the heavens. Love is the sun of the moral universe: it is the sun of every society; and with concentrated beams, it is the sun of domestic life. Without it, all is dark, and cold, and cheerless. Intellect may flash, and blaze, and dazzle.—but if the heart remain unmoved, it is the Aurora Borealis of the frigid zone, illuminating desolation only. Helen's heart, so far as her husband was concerned, was left blank. Frequently, and with all her power, did she strive to recall her former feelings toward him. She knew it was her *duty* to love him; her consciences condemned her for her apathy; again and again would she enumerate the excellencies of his character, and call back the tenderness of former years—but her efforts were as useless as if she had striven to soften adamant with tears. The words, "he is selfish, arbitrary, and implacable," seemed stereotyped on her very soul, and were first and last to present themselves, whenever she thought on the subject.

In proportion as Helen's affections ceased to dictate her actions toward Mr. Howard, was her mind unstudying duty. She was too well principled; had too much self respect; and too great a regard to the proprieties of life, to do aught unbecoming her relative position; or to leave undone that which could reasonably be demanded of her. Her husband's welfare and respectability, she endeavored to promote to the utmost of her power;—and his *happiness*, so far as it could be done with her present feelings; but this could not be done by expressing tenderness and affection which she did not feel it was contrary to her very nature.

Helen had no *confidante*. Could she not disclose her heart to him to whom she was bound by the nearest of all ties, she would disclose it to none other. Perhaps, had her mother been living, the maternal bosom might have been the receptacle of her trials; but as death had removed this sympathizing friend, no other should be a substitute. Not even before her two oldest Children, did she ever utter a word that would betray her secret uneasiness; but bitter were the complaints that she murmured in the unheeding ear of her youngest boy, as she pressed him to her heart; and scalding the tears she shed upon his head, called forth by her blasted hopes. Except for her children's sake, life had no charms for her. To a *benumbed* heart, what can be either attractive or interesting!—yet Helen dearly loved her children, and on their account life was valuable. The human heart that has anything to love, and that is loved in return, cannot be utterly and remediliessly desolate and wretched.

Had Mr. Howard been what he had now become, one short year before, he had been among the happiest of husbands, and Helen the most beloved of wives. Never, since the first week of their union, had he been so attentive—studious to please her; and never, at any period, so ingenious in devising means to touch her heart.—not even in the days of his youth. His fault-finding, too, was nearly or quite gone, for when with Helen he was too much engrossed by other cares, to allow of his noticing things of trifling moment. But, alas for himself—also for her too, the change came too late! it was "like pardon after execution."

Had Helen's deportment been different from what it was, her husband's heart might have been alienated from her. Had she sought pleasure or sympathy abroad, had she been fretful or negligent at home, he would gradually have ceased to respect, and then to love her; but in truth, till now, he had never known of what she was capable. Formerly he had looked upon her as a *child* that needed a guide—a *master*;—a lovely, endearing child, it is true,—but a child still. He now saw her a high souled, efficient woman, equal to the discharge of the duties of her station, without the support of any one; and,—that which was far higher proof of elevation and strength of character,—equal to bearing her own sorrows without the aid of sympathy. In truth, the heart of his wife had never appeared to him so great a treasure—a thing of such inestimable value, as now he had lost it; never before had he been so much in love!

Meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the envy or the admiration of the little world in which they moved. They were pointed at as the best matched pair that could be found!—every way suited to improve, and make each other happy! even at Mr. Atwood, high as his expectations had been raised, was astonished at the dignity and strength of character, his daughter had acquired under Mr. Howard's influence: and equally so at the softening effect of Helen's influence over him. He often sighed with regret, that his wife could not have lived to see the *happy* couple that they now were! How delusive are appearances!

(To be continued.)

Junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.—The Frankfort Journal publishes a letter dated Trieste, the 11th ult., stating that Mehemet Ali had assured the French engineer Mongel that he wished to realise the dream of his life, the Junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean by means of a canal. For this purpose the Pasha had written to Mr. Brunel, the engineer who executed the Thames Tunnel, proposing to him to undertake this work.

Let youth be trained in the best course of life, and habit will render it the most pleasant.

From the National Intelligencer.

LIST OF ACTS

PASSED AT THE 2D SESSION OF THE 27TH CONGRESS.

An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands, for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the civil department, for the year 1842.

An act for the extension of the loan of 1841, and for an addition of five millions of dollars thereto, and for allowing interest on Treasury notes due.

An act to authorize an issue of Treasury notes.

An act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth census.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1842.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1842.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1842.

An act making appropriations for pensions in the year 1842.

An act making an appropriation for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries.

An act making an appropriation for the repair of the custom-house in Providence.

An act to amend the act of the 10th of March, 1838, entitled "An act to change the time of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of Ohio."

An act granting to the county of Johnson, in the Territory of Iowa, the right of pre-emption to a tract of land for a seat of justice for said county, and repealing the second section of an act approved 3d day of March, 1839, entitled "An act making a donation of land to the Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon."

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to amend the act approved May 13, 1800, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States.'"

An act to authorize the judge of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania to hold a special session of the said court.

An act to amend the several acts establishing a district court of the United States at Jackson, in the district of West Tennessee.

An act changing the time of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the districts of East and West Tennessee.

An act to authorize the collector of the district of Fairfield to reside in either of the towns of Fairfield or Bridgeport.

An act to constitute the ports of Stonington, Mystic river, and Pawcatuck river a collection district.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect, in the states of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compacts with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations."

An act to regulate arrests on mesne process in the District of Columbia.

An act to amend "An act for altering the time of holding the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, at Williamsport," approved May 8, 1840.

An act to change the name of the port of entry on Lake Erie, known as Portland, to that of Sandusky.

An act in relation to the district court for the northern district of New York.

An act regulating the services of the several judges in the Territory of Iowa.

An act requiring foreign regulations of commerce to be laid annually before Congress.

An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act to constitute the ports of Stonington, Mystic river, and Pawcatuck river a collection district.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of Maine for the service of her militia.

An act to provide for the early disposition of the lands lying in the state of Alabama, acquired from the Cherokee Indians by the treaty of 29th December, 1835.

An act to provide for the allowance of invalid pensions to certain Cherokee warriors, under the provisions of the 14th article of the treaty of 1835.

An act to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas.

An act regulating commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne, in the colony of French Guiana, and to remit certain duties.

An act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana.

An act to authorize the Governors of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri to cause to be selected the lands therein mentioned.

An act relative to the act entitled "An act granting lands to certain exiles from Poland," approved 30th June, 1834.

An act to amend the act entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States."

An act authorizing the construction of a war steamer for harbor defence.

An act regulating the services of the several judges in the Territory of Iowa.

An act to annex a part of the town of Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island, to the collection district of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts.

An act to establish certain post roads.

An act to confirm certain entries of lands in the State of Louisiana, and to authorize the issuing of patents for the same.

An act to confirm the sale of a certain school section in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the county commissioners of Lake county, Illinois, to enter a quarter section of land for a seat of justice in said county.

An act for the benefit of the county of Holt, in the State of Missouri.

An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of East Florida.

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States," passed the 19th May, 1828.

An act to provide for the permanent employment in the Post Office Department of certain clerks heretofore for several years temporarily employed in that Department.

An act to regulate appeals and writs of error from the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for the services of her militia.

An act authorizing the settlement and payment of certain claims of the State of Alabama.

An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the 'Dubuque claim,' so called, in the Territory of Iowa.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army and of the Military Academy for the year 1842.

An act to establish an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved the 18th day of January, 1837.

An act respecting the organization of the army and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, concluded in September, 1830.

An act further supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," passed the 24th of September, 1789.

An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the navy pension fund.

An act for the relief of certain settlers in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act to amend the acts of July, 1836 and 1838, allowing pensions to certain widows.

An act for the payment of Florida militia called into service in the years 1839 and 1840.

An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for publishing an account of the discoveries made by the Exploring Expedition under the command of Lieutenant Wilkes, of the United States navy.

An act to establish a district court of the United States in the city of Wheeling, in the State of Virginia.

An act to confirm the sale of public lands in certain cases.

An act to regulate the pay of pursers and other officers of the navy.

An act to regulate the value to be affixed to the pound sterling by the Treasury Department.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1842.

An act to provide for purchasing materials, and for the support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

An act to limit the sale of the public stock to par, and to authorize the issue of Treasury notes in lieu thereof to a certain amount.

An act to extend the collection district of Wiscasset.

An act to suppress the vending of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

An act to make an appropriation for certain expenses in the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Iowa.

An act making appropriations for certain sites for marine hospitals therein mentioned.

An act making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at or near Ocracoke, in North Carolina.

An act to establish an additional land office in Florida.

An act concerning the payment of Florida militia.

An act to define and establish the fiscal year of the Treasury of the United States.

An act in relation to lands sold in the Greensburg, late St. Helena land district, in the State of Louisiana, and authorizing the resurvey of certain lands in said district.

An act to provide for the settlement of certain accounts for support of Government in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase for the United States of the right to use Babbitt's anti-attrition metal.

An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose.

An act to establish and regulate the navy ration.

An act to provide further remedial justice in the courts of the United States.

An act to provide for the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

An act to provide an insane hospital for the District of Columbia.

An act to confirm the sale of public lands in certain cases.

An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the inhabitants of township 8 north, range 32 west, in the State of Arkansas, to enter a section of land in lieu of the sixteenth section in said township, upon the condition that the same is surrendered to the United States for military purposes.

An act to authorize the States of Indiana and Illinois to select certain quantities of land in lieu of like quantities heretofore granted to the said States for the construction of the Wabash and Erie and the Illinois and Michigan canals.

An act to provide for the payment to the State of Louisiana of the balance due said State for expenditures incurred in raising, equipping, and paying off a regiment of volunteer militia mustered into the service of the United States and employed in the Florida war in the year 1836.

An act for creating a new land district in the State of Missouri, and for changing the boundaries of the southwestern and western land districts in said State.

An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the adjustment of titles to land in the town of Detroit, and Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed April 21, 1836.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect a treaty with the Wyandot Indians, and for other purposes.

An act establishing a court at Charleston in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution to institute proceedings to ascertain the title to Rush Island, ceded in Caddo treaty.

A resolution for the relief of Ferdinand Pettrich.

A resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to settle the accounts of Patton, Pilcher & Co.

A resolution to authorize an extension of a contract for carrying the mail.

Joint resolution authorizing experiments to be made for the purpose of testing Samuel Colt's submarine battery, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution further to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census, and other documents connected with the same, the printing of which has been heretofore directed by law.

Joint resolution to authorize the settlement of the accounts of George Whitman.

Joint resolution to authorize the extension of the contract for carrying the mail on the route between Mobile and New Orleans.

A resolution declaratory of the pension act of July 7, 1838.

Joint resolution on the subject of printing the tables of the sixth census.

Joint resolution to continue two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties.

Joint resolution to authorize the commission appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the naval service to appoint a clerk.

Joint resolution for the benefit of George Schnabel and Robert Barber, jr.

[In addition to the above, the Intelligencer gives a list of one hundred and ninety private acts.]

WHIG CONVENTION OF MARYLAND.

Agreeably to a suggestion made by the Whig State Central Committee on the 6th of July last, through the Whig papers, a Convention of Delegates from the various counties in the State assembled in the saloon of the Law Buildings at Baltimore on Monday at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating to the voters of Maryland a candidate for the next Presidency, and to consult generally upon the political affairs of the State.

A large number of Delegates were in attendance from all parts of the State. The following gentlemen were appointed officers of the Convention:

Wm. Price, esq of Washington, President.

George Howard, of Anne Arundel, James Massey, esq. of Queen Anne's, and John Dennis, esq. of Somerset, Vice Presidents.

John L. Carey, esq. of Baltimore, and James B. Ricaud, esq. of Kent, Secretaries.

Charles H. Pitts, esq. of Baltimore, moved that the Convention resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. This motion prevailed, and Governor Sprigg was called to the chair. Governor Howard, of Anne Arundel county, then rose, and, after some appropriate remarks, nominated HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. At the mention of his name a spontaneous round of applause was given, which continued for some time, and the nomination was carried by acclamation.

On motion of Gov. Howard, the committee rose and reported its action.

The question then coming up on the report of the Committee of the Whole, it was adopted *unanimously*. The announcement of the vote from the Chair was received with three rounds of enthusiastic applause.

C. H. Pitts, esq. of Baltimore, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper for this Convention to present to the voters of Maryland, in connexion with Henry Clay, the name of a person of unquestionable political integrity as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Wm. T. Wootton, esq. of Prince George's county, moved to refer this resolution to a committee of one from the various delegations, to report as to the propriety of its adoption. This motion was lost.

Samuel Barnes, esq. of Baltimore, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. After a discussion of some length between Messrs. Barnes, Winder, and Hambleton in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Norris and Pitts in opposition to it, the motion was withdrawn to enable Robert W. Bowie, esq. to offer the following as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Pitts:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The Whigs of Maryland desire to act harmoniously with their political brethren throughout the country; in no other way can they act efficiently. And there having as yet been no sufficient indication of preference for any individual to fill the second office in the Government, it is deemed best to pass the subject over at this time."

After a short debate on this substitute, Mr. Barnes renewed his motion to lay the whole subject on the table, and again withdrew it to permit A. B. Davis, esq. of Montgomery, to offer the following substitute for the resolution of Mr. Pitts and the substitute offered by Mr. Bowie:

"Whereas, the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency was not contemplated by the people assembled in primary meetings to select delegates to this Convention, therefore

"Resolved, That that question be and the same is hereby deferred to a future Convention."

Mr. Barnes again renewed his motion to lay the whole matter on the table, which now prevailed.

On motion of J. L. Carey, esq. the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of one from each delegation to prepare an address to the people of Maryland.

After which the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, P. M., at which time the Chairman announced the committee to draw up an Address to the People of Maryland.

These gentlemen having retired to perform the duty assigned them, Governor Howard offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to address a letter to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, informing him of his unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States."

On motion of R. W. Bowie, esq. of Prince George's county, the Chair was invested with power to appoint, at any subsequent time, thirteen gentlemen from the city of Baltimore, to compose a State Central Committee, whose duty it shall be to superintend the interests of the Whig party in this state.

The committee appointed to prepare an Address to the People of Maryland then came into the Convention with the Address, which having been read by its chairman, (Mr Carey)—

George R. Richardson, esq. of Baltimore, rose and moved its acceptance, prefacing his motion with appropriate remarks, full of feeling, and breathing the true Whig spirit. Mr. R.'s motion was seconded, and the Address was adopted *unanimously*.

On motion of Gov. Sprigg, a resolution was adopted recommending that the citizens of Baltimore cause a salute of one hundred guns to be fired on Thursday, the 25th instant, in honor of the nomination of Henry Clay.

The Convention then adjourned.

From the Raleigh Register.

"It is now admitted by candid men of both parties, that Gov. Morehead owes his re election more to accidental circumstances than to his own popularity or that of dying Whiggery. But be this as it may, the result of his election has left His Excellency in any other than a comfortable situation. In the midst of his "glory," he will be "solitary and alone." How stands the case?

First—A large majority of both branches of the Legislature are against him and his late doings, and may prove troublesome customers.

Second—The Executive Officers will all be politically opposed to him; for after the example set by the Whigs in the last Legislature, it can hardly be supposed that the present hard cider incumbents will be retained; they will have to quit the "log cabin" at Raleigh, that cost the State half a million of dollars, and repose on the laurels they gathered in 1840.

Finally—the "*Council of State*" will be composed of men not agreeing with him politically."

We copy the foregoing *morceau* from the last 'Western Carolinian,' and nothing could more strongly illustrate, than it does, the justice and truth of the following passage, taken from an article of our's in the Register of the 23d of August. In speaking of the Loco Foco majority in the Legislature, and their probable action, we remarked—

"Mad, intoxicated, heated with revengeful passions, they will lose sight of prudence—they will turn their power into an engine of persecution. Selfish, jealous and distrustful, they will quarrel among themselves for the spoils gained in victory. They have no confidence in each other—they inhabit a crazy and divided house, which cannot stand. The moderate and reflecting men of the party start back with horror from the scene of anarchy which is presented to their view, and sicken at the thought of having been instrumental in bringing about such a state of things."

The 'Carolinian' admits, in substance, the truth of our prediction. Its premises are, that the Locos have a majority; and its conclusions, that they will make a clean sweep of all the Whig Officers, that come within reach of their political guillotine. In this merciless warfare, it seems, that "neither age or condition" is to be spared. Very well—be it so; but for all their misdeeds, they will have to render up a terrible reckoning. It will be in vain, when summoned before the people, to plead "the example set by the Whigs." An examination of the conduct of the *two* parties, will only serve to place it in more glaring contrast. We defy any partizan, however bitter, to show that the Whig majority in our last Legislature adopted a system of Proscription, though the assertion has been so confidently made, that many persons believe it. Who, was, and is, the Principal Clerk of the Senate? Thomas G. Stone, of Franklin—an open and uncompromising Loco Foco. Was *he* removed? The Loco Foco prints, themselves, may answer.

The Clerk Assistant of the Senate, and the two Clerks of the House of Commons, were re-appointed, it is true—not because they were *Whigs*, but because they were faithful and able officers, whose situations cannot be adequately supplied, with the whole range of North Carolina for a selection. The same remark will apply to the Heads of Departments—so admirably were all *their* duties discharged, that even Loco Focoism forbore to bring out opposition, and they were re-elected almost unanimously.

The only cases, we believe, where the former Officers were not re-appointed, were those of Thomas B. Wheeler, Door-keeper, and J. R. J. Daniel, Attorney-General. In the case of *Wheeler*, he was a man in feeble health, and was besides notoriously inattentive to his duties; it was therefore right to appoint another in his place. In the case of Mr. *Daniel*, we have always doubted the propriety of superseding him—a doubt, which so many Whig members of the Legislature participated, that the present incumbent would never have succeeded, but for Loco Foco votes! We do not believe, however, that the Legislature failed to re-elect Mr. *Daniel* solely on political grounds; but admitting that they did—call his a case of *proscription* for opinions' sake—and it is the only "example set by the Whigs in the last Legislature," to justify the loud clamor which has been raised against them, and the only precedent which the Locos will be able to bring forward in extenuation of their conduct, should they countenance the tyrannous exercise of power, recommended in the above paragraph from one of their favorite organs.

With regard to the remark, that the Loco Foco majority may prove troublesome to the Governor, on account of "his late doings," we wish the "Carolinian" distinctly to understand, that the Loco Focos will either have to eat their words, or make good their charges. They have been guilty, we fearlessly say, of false and libellous accusations, not only against the Governor of the State, but against the Literary Board. Having the decided majority of which boast is made, they will have the power to sift, thoroughly, the transactions of the Board; if they fail to show that there is some foundation for the scandalous insinuations and allegations that have been made, touching the fidelity with which its members have administered their trust, then let

Even handeded justice
Commend the ingredients of the poison'd chalice,
Back to their lips.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, speaking no doubt upon the best information, added to its own sound judgment, speaks of the new Revenue Law in the following satisfactory terms:

"The law is a very long one, and very precise in its details. We have no doubt *it will be found in many respects a very excellent law.* It has doubtless defects, which may be remedied at the next session. The amount of revenue which it will afford will depend very much on the state of the country and of business. Should business revive in the degree which there is reason to hope, there cannot be, for a length of time, a great deficit."

THE TREATY WITH TEXAS.

The National Intelligencer says:—Our readers may remember our mentioning, some time in the last week of the late session, that a Commercial Convention, concluded between the United States and Texas, had been laid before the Senate by the President of the United States for ratification. We learn, upon inquiry, that owing to the late period at which that treaty was sent in, it was not practicable for the Senate to act upon it before adjournment. It will come up, of course, among the first things to be acted upon when the Senate is again in session.

We understand that the Hon. James Reily, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, between whom and the Secretary of State this treaty was concluded, having accomplished that desirable object, has resigned his trust, and departed hence on his return to Texas.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

The New York American of Monday afternoon says:

It is believed that at the time of the passage of the tariff, there were over 200,000 persons out of work in the manufactories and workshops of New York and New England. A large proportion of these people will resume their labors in the course of this month.

In every direction we hear that the factories are preparing to employ extra hands. The Manowan factory set 400 to work last Monday. A gentleman (Mr. Terry, late of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.) left the city on Saturday, to put his factory in operation at Haverstraw, which employs over 200 persons. 20,000 persons, who were idle a month ago, are again at work. The prospect brightens.

The New York Express of Tuesday, 2 P. M., observes:

The Tariff is felt already. We have seen gentlemen from New Jersey who inform us that up to the present time more than forty mills that had been closed are to be speedily opened. In the iron regions there are which has been on the banks of the canal as quiet as stones, and almost of as little value, is contracted for. In this city there is an evident improvement in trade; confidence begins to increase, particular among manufacturers. The settlement of the controversy with Great Britain and the passage of the tariff law are calculated to give confidence and to inspire a belief that things will be more settled.

The Boston Mail of Saturday remarks:—"Since the passage of the Tariff Bill the business of this city has taken a new start. The transportations for the last two days have been on an extensive scale."

Mr. WEBSTER has gone on a visit to New England. It is stated in some of the Philadelphia papers that it is exceedingly doubtful whether he will again take his seat in the Cabinet. The Philadelphia Enquirer says:—"It is believed that one object of Mr. Webster's visit eastward, is to consult with his political friends of New England, and to abide their decision as to his retirement from the Cabinet. Should he resign, as is highly probable, Mr. Choate will no doubt make way for him in the Senate of the U. States, and we may expect in the course of the next Session, to see the expounder of the Constitution occupying his old place on the floor of the Senate, as one of the Senators of Massachusetts. His position for some time, separated to a considerable extent from his former political associates, and engaged also in exhausting intellectual labour, must have been any thing but agreeable." *Pet. Intel.*

An election was held in Rhode Island on Tuesday, for members of the State Legislature, and Delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution. The Whigs carried a large majority of the Legislature. In the choice of Delegates to the Convention, party politics were not recognised. So far all the Delegates elected are law and order men.

The Democratic Review states that Gen. Jackson has committed all his papers, &c to the hands of Mr. Amos Kendall, who is to edit and publish them with a biography. Meanwhile he has commenced a series of anecdotes in the Review.

The Mexican Steam Frigate.—The British built steam frigate, which the Mexicans were calculating so largely upon, and which was destined, according to their account, to annihilate the Texan Navy, has been seized by the British Government. She was lying, at the last accounts, off Blackwall, London, fully manned and equipped, and is represented to be a spendid specimen of naval architecture. Her name is the Montezuma.

The Honorable Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, in a speech delivered lately in Congress on the tariff bill, asserted that the profits of a laborer engaged in manufactoring was about four hundred dollars a year, while a laborer engaged in agriculture could not make more than about two hundred—where the gentleman got his information from, if he had any, is totally unknown—and as the proposition is false, it is not material to inquire. If the profits of manufacturing were double to that of agriculture, it is well known that all would leave agriculture and rush to manufacturing instantly, or if there was any great discrepancy between the one and the other, there would be a change from the one employment to the other until an equality would be brought about. By diminishing the numbers engaged in agriculture, the product would increase in value until the profits would be equal to that of any other employment. But by increasing the number of manufacturers the number of unproductive consumers of agricultural products are increased, and the surplus product of the soil find a home market in exchange for the product of the manufacturers, so that the one might be a natural and friendly aid to the other, and not be set in unnatural and hostile attitude as the Locofocos and their coadjutor Captain Tyler are constantly attempting to do. Instead of protecting manufactures by a competent tariff, and thereby encouraging agriculture, they propose to oppress domestic manufactures and encourage foreign by a very low or no tariff at all—and oppress agriculture by a direct tax—both expensive and oppressive; expensive because it would cost more than double to collect a direct tax than a revenue from customs; and oppressive, because it is to be paid in specie, after all the species extracted from the country to pay for foreign goods, under the humbug pretence that they are cheap, and that England proposes a system of free trade by levying a duty of 75 cents per pound on tobacco, and 62½ cents per bushel on wheat, and the like proportion of duty on every other American product.

Carolina Watchman.

Contradiction is no proof of falsehood, nor universal assent of truth.

HILLSBOROUGH:

Thursday, September 15.

☞ **A Lecture** will be delivered at the Masonic Hall, before the Hillsborough Literary Association, this evening, (Thursday,) at early candle light. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

We received by the mail of Sunday last, a paper purporting to be the proceedings of a meeting held at Griffis's store on the third inst. for the purpose, it is said, of "carrying out the 8th resolution adopted at a Democratic meeting held at M'Cray's store in May last." To these proceedings are attached a series of resolutions, drawn up by a committee appointed by the chairman, consisting of Joseph Baker, Alexander Mebane, esq. and Dr. Daniel A. Montgomery; but what action was had on the resolutions in the meeting, the paper does not say. In this respect, the record, as submitted to us, is singularly defective. A committee is appointed to draw up resolutions to express the sense of the meeting—and retire for the purpose. "*After which* a call was made for the reading of the journals and circular, when a discussion arose between Dr. Montgomery and Drs. Michael and Samuel Holt, the two latter professing to be the authors of the resolutions making the charge against the former;" all which it appears was done during the *absence* of the committee appointed to draw up the resolutions which were to express *the opinions of the meeting*. The discussion having closed, the committee *return*, and through their chairman Dr. Daniel A. Montgomery (the son of Dr. Wm. Montgomery) make their report. What effect the discussion had upon the meeting is not stated; nor does it appear to have been deemed at all necessary to take *the vote* of the meeting upon the preamble and resolutions submitted. The whole having been concocted and determined beforehand, could not be effected by the evidence or the arguments adduced. The preamble and resolutions express the opinions of the committee, and *of course*, we suppose, they are to be received as the opinion of the meeting!

Thus it appears, that the verdict which we are called upon to publish was drawn up by the party interested, and very adroitly crammed down the throats of the jury, without even asking "by your leave." And farther, we are very *modestly* asked to charge honorable gentlemen, who have presided as chairmen and acted as secretaries at respectable meetings of citizens, with having penned "base and corrupt falsehoods," and to hurl the same "down the foul throats" of "the more efficient and reckless demagogues" (ourselves among the number) "who propagated them!" And all this without one particle of evidence being furnished to show that any portion of all that we have "propagated," or assisted to propagate, in relation to the pitiful circular issued by Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins in 1840, is not strictly true—for this is the matter which has brought out these unwise friends of Dr. Montgomery.

Our readers will recollect that, in May last, a resolution was adopted at a Democratic meeting held at M'Cray's store, citing those who had charged Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins with having made, in their circular, a garbled and untrue statement, for the purpose of vilifying and degrading Gen. Harrison in the eyes of the people, to appear at the tax-gatherings at John S. Turrentine's, the Shallow Ford, and James Hutcheson's, with evidence to sustain the said charges; or, failing to do so, they would be considered as "dishonest and undermining" slanderers. The persons who put forth this resolution were reminded at the time, that all the required proof had been exhibited in the columns of the Recorder, and consequently was already before the people; and if the friends of Dr. Montgomery desired to relieve him from his unpleasant predicament, it was their duty to produce rebutting testimony; that their call for a reproduction of the testimony already exhibited, was mere bravado and bluster, only exposing their own weakness.

Now we *know* that there were on the ground at each of those places, gentlemen who had in their possession ample testimony to substantiate every word, and it would have been produced if it had been called for. But no one manifested a desire to see it; and as Dr. Montgomery was not before the people for any public employment, and as the whole evidence had been two years before the people and no attempt had been made to answer it, there appeared no occasion again to thrust it forward, to the interruption of the candidates who had a more immediate claim for attention. Gen. Harrison was dead, and could not be affected; and the voice of the people had amply vindicated his memory from reproach. If Dr. Montgomery thought himself aggrieved, he could have other and better opportunities of vindicating himself

As has sometimes been the case with other unfortunate individuals, Dr. Montgomery in this instance has cause to exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" If let alone, the matter would have died away, and in a measure soon be forgotten. But this violence of his friends is calculated to bring into exercise active spirits on the other side, whose weapons of truth will not be wielded in vain. That the circular published by Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins contained a garbled and false statement, issued for unworthy purposes, has been long since proved by testimony which cannot be controverted; and so it will be made to appear, however frequently the friends of these gentlemen may attempt to whitewash their characters by denouncing other men. If the friends of Dr. Montgomery are not now satisfied, we can republish the whole of the testimony again.

Our first impression was, not to publish the proceedings of the meeting just sent us; but upon reconsidering the matter we have thought that the folly of it would be better exposed by publishing the whole. It will therefore be found in another column.

The "Democracy of Mecklenburg" assembled at Charlotte on the 23d ult. and nominated JOHN C. CALHOUN as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States—subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature, and the Democrats of western Pennsylvania, have nominated Col. R. M. JOHNSON as their candidate for President.

Considerable manœuvering among the aspirants of the party has for some time been observable, in which Mr. Calhoun apparently has had the advantage; but whether he will succeed in crowding Mr. Van Buren off the track, remains yet to be seen.

A very foolish hoax has recently been gotten up, in the shape of a letter from Mr. John H. Pleasants, formerly editor of the Richmond Whig, in which is detailed with much apparent earnestness the particulars of a plot, by which it was intended, in case Mr. Van Buren was elected in 1840, to kidnap his excellency, carry him off in a steam boat to Albemarle Sound, and from thence to the high hills of North Carolina, from whence a proclamation was to be issued to the people of the United States, summoning them to another election of a President! This bug bear story, which has been swallowed with great greediness, particularly by the Loco Foco presses, has called forth the following remarks by the Baltimore American:

"We know not what particular object has induced this hoax, or why Mr. Pleasants has been induced to lend his name to it. The thing is faunny undoubtedly. The Richmond Enquirer, swallowing the whole with great solemnity, devotes a column or more to the subject, and calls upon the country to go into convulsions of indignation at this exposure of Whig treason. Other papers on the same side say that they are not at all surprised at the enormous and most monstrous iniquity of the thing—for it is just in keeping with Whig proceedings, and belongs to the same category of expedients as the log cabins, hard cider, coon skins, and other abominations, devised to cheat the people of their votes. Some of the Whig papers look grave and severe on the occasion, and tell Mr. Pleasants very emphatically that his plot would have met with no support at the hands of the Whigs—that the scheme was ridiculous, absurd, and wicked. A few have taken the opportunity to moralize: their reflections have been generally very profound and judicious.

"For our own part we ask with the Richmond Enquirer, 'who are the *three men* who formed the revolutionary plot, and how many of the *twenty men* were enlisted to execute it?' We agree with that journal that the people have a right to demand the names of the conspirators. Let their names be known adds the Enquirer, for the warning of all conspirators, and for the instruction of all mankind. Certainly let their names be known. Shall *three* men be allowed to plot treason in the streets of Richmond, and shall *twenty* men be permitted to revolutionize this great republic consisting of twenty-six states and several territories, to say no thing of the unsettled lands to the West which must one day teem with a thriving population? Is it to be tolerated that the choice of the people shall be nullified and their will defeated, by twenty men and one stamboul? We hope differently—we believe differently—in the emphatic language of the Madisonian when contradicting some gentle insinuations of the "regency," we *know* differently. Yet we congratulate the country on its escape from that terrible danger—we congratulate the anxious patriots who have suffered so much alarm at the bare mention of the plot—we congratulate Mr. Van Buren himself that instead of being whisked off to the mountainous regions of North Carolina, at an inclement season of the year, he was allowed to travel quietly to Kinderhook in company with his friends."

A CHILD LOST—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—A circumstance recently occurred in Person county that tends to affect the hardest heart. It appears that the wife of a Mr. Panter, of the aforesaid county, had occasion, on Wednesday before last, to visit a neighbor living about a mile off—in doing so she left her children at home, in the care of some one capable of taking care of them. She had not been gone long before a little boy, not exceeding four years of age, started off, unobserved, to go to her. But the little fellow wandered out of the way and became so bewildered that he quit the road and roved about in the woods. He was, in the course of that day, missed—the alarm was made—and the neighbors assembled and quickly proceeded to hunt him. They scoured the woods by day and by night, for four miles around, but they found him not—day followed day and night followed night—yet no tidings could be had of the lost boy! But on Saturday, the fourth day of the child's absence—when despair, grief and agony had fixed deep in his parents hearts—and when the huntsmen had given up the hunt—the poor little fellow was found by a gentleman (who had not heard of the melancholy occurrence,) *eight miles from home!*

Mr. Morris, the gentleman who found the child, happened to be in the woods hunting deer, and a hound puppy that followed at his heels was observed to start, suddenly, and run down to a branch and growl—at this moment a feeble voice was heard to echo from a cluster of bushes, "Please, sir, don't let your dog bite me!" Mr. Morris repaired to the spot, and found the child in the midst of a group of bushes, where he had evidently hid, on seeing or hearing his benefactor, to avoid discovery,—(for it is a singular fact that lost persons become wild after being lost a short time, and will dodge or run from the human species—they even shun farms for fear of being seen—we know of an instance where a stout lad that was lost, on being discovered by a gentleman who was hunting him, ran wildly from the hunter, and it was with difficulty that he was overtaken.) Mr. Morris asked the child what accounted for his being in the woods? The boy answered, "I'm looking for my mother." He was then asked where he slept the over night—he replied that he slept with his sister. He could not tell how long he had been out from home, and appeared unconcerned, though very hungry. The skin on the end of the poor little fellow's fingers was considerably picked, in consequence of gathering chinquopins to eat—and his fingers and mouth were besmeared with grape stain.

The joy of the parents, on recovering alive their lost boy, cannot be imagined, much less described—suffice it to say, that tears, unprompted by the ties of relationship, gushed from many an eye.

Milton Chronicle.

Washington, September 3.

In consequence of the accidental absence of the Reporters of the Intelligencer from the Senate Chamber during a portion of the last few minutes of the session on Wednesday, when the doors had been thrown open after the termination of the Executive session, a part of the concluding proceeding of that body were omitted from this paper, including the complimentary resolution relative to the distinguished presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. MANGUM.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, introduced the resolution, (Mr. MANGUM being temporarily absent from the chair,) expressing the high sense entertained by the Senate of the dignity, impartiality, and promptness with which that gentleman had presided over the deliberations of that body; a resolution alike honorable to the mover and to the subject of it, and which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. MANGUM, on resuming the chair, made a brief address in response to the resolution, expressing his deep sense of gratitude for the manner in which he had been sustained by that body while he had presided over its deliberations, &c.

It is to be regretted that, from the cause above assigned, the brief, but, as we need not say, eloquent and dignified and feeling address of the President of the Senate, cannot be presented to our readers. It must be a source of gratification to that gentleman to know that men of all parties who have attended the deliberations of the Senate during the few past months, entertain the same appreciation of the dignified bearing and impartiality of that officer as that expressed in the resolution offered by the honorable Senator from Alabama. *National Intel.*

MEETING ON VERACITY.

At a meeting called and held at the store of Abel Griffis, in the county of Orange and state of North Carolina, on the 3d of September 1842, for the purpose of carrying out the 8th resolution adopted at a Democratic district meeting held at M'Cray's store in May last, which called on all those concerned in making a charge against W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins, to appear at certain places named and give the proof of their assertions; and if they failed to give it, fair notice was given that they would be denounced. On motion, John Holt, esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. Thos. E. Griffis appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being fully and explicitly explained by the chairman, on motion a committee of three, consisting of Joseph Baker, Alexander Mebane, esq. and Dr. Daniel A. Montgomery, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the same. After which a call was made for the reading of the journals and circular, when a discussion arose between Dr. Montgomery and Drs. Michael and Samuel Holt, the two latter professing to be the authors of the resolutions making the charge against the former. After a short retirement, the committee, through their chairman Dr. Daniel A. Montgomery, asked leave to report the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas we some time since saw published in the Hillsborough Recorder the proceedings of the two Bank Federal Whig meetings held at John S. Turrentine's and Abel Griffis's store, at both of which a charge was made against M. Hawkins and W. Montgomery for having (as they say) published a false charge against General Harrison relative to the selling law, which not only provides for selling poor white men for fines and costs, but also (and alarmingly too) poor white women; and whereas a public call has been made through the same organ for the proof of their most infamous charge or assertion, and a refusal on their part to give it; we, therefore, have met to carry out in good faith the 8th resolution adopted at a Democratic district meeting held at M'Cray's store in May last, and hurl back the lying and infamous falsehood into the teeth of those who made it.

Be it therefore Resolved,

First, That we believe in the right of the people to call upon their public servants for such information as they may desire, and when such demand is made of him he is bound to obey.

Second, That we have seen the circular letter of M. Hawkins and W. Montgomery compared with the journals of Ohio and laws of Indiana, from which authority they spoke in obedience to a pressing call made by a portion of their constituents, and find that it corresponds and reads word for word, thereby being a true and correct copy.

Third, That since the publication of the circular letter of M. Hawkins and W. Montgomery, we have ever believed that it contained and conveyed the true sentiments of Gen. Harrison, as expressed by the journals themselves; and now we see and have the fact of our belief verified from the highest authority, his votes on the journals of Ohio, and his signature to the laws of Indiana.

Fourth, That the lying and infamous charge attempted to be palmed on M. H. and W. M. by these two Federal Whig meetings, at which J. Johnson and J. Boon presided as chairmen, and John S. Turrentine, Abel Sellars, Abel Griffis, and H. Crawford acted as secretaries, to pen down base and corrupt falsehoods, propagated by some of the more efficient and reckless demagogues, ought to be hurled down into the foul throats from whence it came, and where we believe a goodly number of a similar nature might very soon be propagated and thrown out for a similar purpose, which we believe was to cheat an innocent, free, and honest people.

Fifth, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and sent to the Hillsborough Recorder, Standard, North Carolinian, and Globe, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN HOLT, *Chairman.*
THOS. E. GRIFFIS, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 25th ult. by Robert Cheek, esq. Mr. ASHBURN MINNIS to Miss MARY ANN SYKES.

In this county, on Thursday the 1st inst., by Allen Edwards, esq. Mr. JONES POWEL to Mrs. SALLY COPLANE.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on Friday the 2d instant, Miss JOANNA RAY, daughter of Robert Ray, deceased, in the 27th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, September 8.

Cotton,	9 a	9¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 00 a	2 75
Leaf,	3 50 a	7 50

Fayetteville, September 7.

Flour,	4 00 a	5 00
Salt—(sack,)	2 12½ a	2 52
(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,	5 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMB'R	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Thursday,	5 51	6 9	New 4 4 59 after.
16 Friday	5 52	6 8	First 11 10 42 morn
17 Saturday,	5 53	6 7	Full 19 1 18 after.
18 Sunday,	5 55	6 5	Last 27 9 49 morn
19 Monday,	5 56	6 4	
20 Tuesday,	5 57	6 3	
21 Wednesday	5 58	6 2	

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Moffat's Pills, and Phœnix Bitters,
☞ For sale at this Office.
June 8. 27—

Selling off at N. York Cost.

AS I am desirous of winding up my business, I offer for sale my present stock of Goods on hand, at cost for Cash.
JAMES MEBANE, Jun.
September 13. 41—

HATS AND CAPS.
Fall Stock, 1842.

MY former customers, together with the Country Merchants generally, who intend to purchase their Fall supplies in the Petersburg and Richmond markets, I will now inform, that my stock of HATS and CAPS, embracing every quality and variety, is complete, and will receive accessions by every arrival from New York during the season

I will further state, that my orders were given out at the most favourable time, and that my stock was never more full and complete; and I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased of any regular establishment, for cash, or to responsible and punctual dealers.

FRANCIS MAJOR,
Sycamore street Petersburg, Va. next door to Messrs. Paul, M'Daniel & Co.
September 8 41-4w

FALL, 1842.
September 9th.

EDWIN JAMES & CO.
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

ARE now receiving by the late arrivals their supply of FALL and WINTER

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

many of recent importation, *and all bought before the passage of the late Tariff*, which they are disposed to offer at such prices, on their usual terms, as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

On hand a large supply of Anchor Brand BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 1 to 10, inclusive.
September 10. 41 2m

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 20th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of LEVIN WOOD, dec. all his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
Two Wagons and Carryall,
One set of Smith's Tools,
Together with all the
Farming Tools and Gear,
Also the crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on that day.

MARY WOOD. } *Adm'r.*
HANDY WOOD. }
September 13. 41—3w

United States District Court of North-Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to show cause against Petition of

Joseph J. Woodrow, of Orange county, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Lackey, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Charles M. Latimer, of Orange county, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
September 14. 41—3w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1842.
Henry Edwards v. Elijah Graves.

Ca. Att., levied on a tract of Land on the waters of Eno, adjoining Ira Ellis and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there replevy the said property and plead to issue, that judgment by default final will be rendered, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

Attention!!

To the commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Wednesday the 28th of September, 1842, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on Thursday the 29th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend, with your respective companies, armed and equipped with six rounds of powder, for regimental exercise.

THOS. JONES, Col. Com.
September 13 41—

CARD.

DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.
September 7. 40-4m

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of

William Lloyd, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy
September 7. 40—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Ellas Cockhill, Mary Cockhill, Seth Jones, and all my other creditors at

TAKE NOTICE, that I am now confined in the jail of Orange county, at the instance of Elias Cockhill, Mary Cockhill and Seth Jones, and I take this method of informing you that on Wednesday the 21st day of September, 1842, between the hours of two and four o'clock of that day, at the jailor's apartment in said county, I intend to apply to two Justices of the Peace for said county, to extend to me the benefit of the oath of insolvency for the relief of insolvent debtors; at which time and place you may attend and object, if you think proper.

ALEX'R. MORPHIS.
September 7. 40—

Hugh Waddell, as attorney for Holderby & M'Pheeters and Robert L. Smith & Co., Messrs. Billister & Co., Jugger & Veitch, Winthorp, Eaton & Co., James Wyche, S. G. Star & Co., Alfred Booth, Cannon Bowers, Henry B. Lloyd, Thomas D. Fawcett, Matthew M'Cauley, Rev. of Chs. M'Cauley, decd. Jesse Hargrove, Stephen Lloyd, Daniel Booth, R. Nichols, R. Nichols & Co., John Winslow, James Haithcock, Wright Cotton, William H. Merritt, John U. Kirkland, John Heyes adm'r. of Chesley George, decd., Zachariah Tries, Sam'l Forsyth, John Carlton, and all my other creditors:

TAKE NOTICE, that I am now confined in the jail of Orange county, at the instance of Warren Prior, and I take this method of notifying you that on Monday the nineteenth day of September, 1842, between the hours of two and four o'clock of that day, at the jailor's apartment in the said county, I intend to apply to two Justices of the Peace for said county, to extend to me the benefit of the oath of insolvency for the relief of insolvent debtors; at which time and place you may attend and object, if you think proper.

JOHN LEWIS.
September 7. 40—

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, *Agent.*
August 5. 37—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER.
August 17. 37—

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a Negro Woman, named MARIA, about forty years of age, about five feet five inches high and chunky, very black; little toe on her right foot has become very small fromdisease. She formerly belonged to John Hutchins; and is supposed to be in the neighborhood of John Williams's or John Moring's. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me, at Chapel Hill, or to any one who will secure her so that I can recover her.

OSBOURN SNIPES.
Chapel Hill, Aug 5. 37—

TIN WARE, Sheet Iron, &c.

THE Tin Shop or Factory, in Milton, will in future be carried on under the direction of the subscriber. Having employed a faithful and competent Journeyman, from Baltimore, who is a good workman, those who patronize the establishment may depend on getting good Tin Ware of every description, manufactured out of the best materials.

Country Merchants and others who buy to sell again, will be supplied on terms by which they can realise a handsome profit.

Repairing of Tin or Copper Ware, Covering or Guttering Houses, done at a short notice—in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms. All orders received by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

N. B. All those indebted to the late establishment are notified and requested to settle with the subscriber only, or in his absence with Mr. M. P. Huntington as his Agent. N. J. P.
Milton, N. C, August 12. 39—

Stray.

TAKEN up by Richard William, living three miles north of Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange County on the 27th of August a black COW and Calf. The Cow's flanks are both white; they are not marked. Valued at nine dollars

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*
September 7. 40—

For Sale, or Rent.

THE commodious Dwelling House & Lot opposite Mrs. Estes', is offered for sale on accommodating terms; And if not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent for the ensuing year.

For terms inquire at this Office.
August 9. 38—

Notice.

AT the August term of Orange County Court, 1842, the subscriber took out letters of Administration on the estate of JACOB RILEY, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same with him, otherwise he will resort to the usual course of collection; and all who may have claims are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*
September 1. 39—

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Riley, deceased, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Stock of every kind, Crops of Corn and Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.,
together with all the Farming Tools.

The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

WM. NELSON, *Adm'r.*
September 1. 39—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

SAMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages.
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gault Lockets.

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 52—

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of PARKER & NELSON by note or account, must pay before the close of September Court week, or they may have to pay cost, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM NELSON.

August 30. 39—

The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers; because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and billious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal,) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis; and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples; stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness; together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and hurries occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

For sale also by

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 22 39

BLANKS for sale at this Office

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative remedies have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They obliterate the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Billious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy, appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite the mumps swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and pipes, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

July 19. 33—

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale the PLANTATION where he now resides. It is very handsomely and conveniently located, 5 miles south east from Hillsborough, containing 460 acres; a portion of which is in good cultivation and good repair, having a comfortable Dwelling and convenient Out Buildings, good Meadows and Orchards, and above all, first rate Spring Water. Any person wishing to locate in this healthy region, will do well to call and examine the premises. A bargain may be had.

DAVID STRAYHORN.

July 25. 34—

The Christian Sun.

THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Christian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

August 17 37—

N. B We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. Be not alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore, we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general christian union, &c.

A FRIEND.

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

Thomas J. Phillips, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Hudson M. Cave, of Orange county, Physician, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt; at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Miles Davis, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36—10w

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague and Billious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so scientifically, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this most hellish and ominous malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Billious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in all its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a *periodical* administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, is the secret of his invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetus, or Ague, is either *Quotidian*, or daily; *Tertian*, or third day; *Quartan*, or fourth day; *Erratic*, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is *Complicated*, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever of a more malignant character. But it is as remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a *fourteenth day* crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before Breakfast a full wine glass of the Phœnix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until and on the *fourteenth day*, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever billious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phœnix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the *fourteenth day*, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual 'LIFE MEDICINES,' has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and joyously grateful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent Fevers, Liver and Billious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, Scurvy, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so preeminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that many of these diseases as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendency of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.

Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, by

DENNIS HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 29 39—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

William H. Woods, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James C. Holland, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate of Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Matthew McCauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Jones Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 9. 36 10w

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K.

May 3. 23—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Caboy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arnatta
Steel "	Quick silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes.	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Turpentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Wafers
Cloves	Assafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log-Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aequefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Hob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Brogans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 91

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

C. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publications for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 3. 05—

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab MerinoCassimeres,
Black Cambler, Gambroons, Georgia Nankeen and Alpaca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Satin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,
French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghams,
Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayaune Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribands, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose,
Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver,
SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons,
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soap, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cuttlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times

E. MURRAY & Co.

May 24 25—3mp

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.

MICKLE & NORWOOD

July 25. 34—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand against John Allen, deceased, for thirty-five dollars, dated in September, 1837, all persons are therefore cautioned against trading for the same

JOHN ALLISON.

August 18. 38—

Disease a Unit.

I remedy of the BLOOD is the only Medicine.

HOW simple, yet how wise. How good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus Fevers, Cholics, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such dose as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of Blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth Pills used duly after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, the adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its power of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secrocity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used one four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, aneurism enlargements, liver complaints gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough,
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough,
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington,
Joseph H. Streuff, Midway, Davidson,
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill,
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange,
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford,
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough,
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell,
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10 23—12m

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18 20—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.